

after the pusher on the street, and that we can show our young people that starting or experimenting with drugs is not only unacceptable as a part of the American culture, but that we will insist they quit for their safety and for their future.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IN MEMORY OF BARRY GOLDWATER

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the eulogy I delivered at the funeral for the former U.S. Senator from Arizona, Barry Goldwater, in Tempe, Arizona on June 3, 1998, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the eulogy was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN MEMORY OF BARRY GOLDWATER

(Remarks of Jon Kyl, Tempe, Arizona, As Delivered June 3, 1998)

We honor Barry Goldwater today by reflecting on why he has made such a mark on our state, our nation, and the world.

All of us probably remember the first time we met Barry. In my case, it was in May 1961 when I was a student at the University of Arizona. After working with him in the political arena for most of the ensuing years, and after visiting with him often during his retirement, I think I know why he has had the influence he has had. I have come to believe it is because of his very unique perspective—about nature, including human nature.

It is why he could do without all of the political folderol that preoccupies so many in public life. It is why he could shrug off his defeat in the presidential election of 1964—not because he didn't care, but because he knew, in the end, the most important thing was to tell the truth as he saw it, and to build a foundation for the future.

It is why he cared about and understood people so well, and could shape a political philosophy which works precisely because it is predicated upon the true nature of man.

That sense of perspective, of what truly mattered, was rooted in his early experiences traveling this state, rafting down the Grand Canyon, photographing Arizona's landscapes and getting to know a lot of common people. He was very much a part of the land, the desert, the mountains, and the people and places of Arizona.

One reason I think he liked common people is because, like Abraham Lincoln, he saw

himself as a common man. My dad is the same way. They understood early on, that every person has a unique and individual worth, and that that is why freedom is indispensable to assure man's proper place in nature.

As a young man, Barry Goldwater helped run his family's trading post on the Navajo reservation. He knew the Hopi and the Navajo people and appreciated their way of life. He captured on film the character and dignity of Native Americans and other people. He saw their qualities as individuals, and learned from them and respected them.

Others wanted to remake human nature. Barry Goldwater appreciated it, as it is. In that respect, he grasped the truth of the Founding Fathers, that freedom is indispensable for the fulfillment of God's purposes for those He created in His image.

This homegrown insight is what led him to be so alarmed by the growth and power of government since the New Deal. "A government that is big enough to give you all you want is big enough to take it all away," he said, reaffirming the belief in limited government upon which America was established, and upon which he and Ronald Reagan and others constructed a conservatism for our time.

It was necessary to have someone of his courage and plain speaking to persuade others of this nature-driven view of liberty and smaller government, at a time when it was not considered a very respectable view.

But, as Matthew Arnold said, "The free-thinking of one age is the common sense of the next." There is no doubt that Barry Goldwater—as the pathbreaker for today's common-sense conservatism—is the most influential Arizonan in our lifetime, indeed, in the lifetime of Arizona as a state.

Summarizing his own life, in 1988 he wrote: "Freedom has been the watchword of my political life. I rose from a dusty little frontier town and preached freedom across the land all my days. It is democracy's ultimate power and assures its eventual triumph over communism. I believe in faith, hope, and charity. But none of these is possible without freedom."

It was a privilege to know someone who was as obvious in his virtues as he was in his opinions. When I visited with him in the last few years, he seemed reluctant to offer the specific political advice that I occasionally sought from him. He wanted instead to talk about the people he had known, about his early formative experiences in Arizona, and about history.

There are too few people who give you the feeling that they have the long view in mind. Barry Goldwater did. There are too few who show us what it is like for a man to guide his life by true principles. Barry Goldwater showed us. The Senator from Arizona was not only a great patriot, he was, as he wished to be remembered, an honest man who tried.

NICK MURNION OF GARFIELD COUNTY, MONTANA—PROFILE IN COURAGE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on May 29, during the Memorial Day recess last week, the Kennedy Library Foundation held its annual "Profile in Courage" Award Ceremony at the Kennedy Library in Boston. The 1998 Profile in Courage Award was presented to Nickolas C. Murnion, the County Attorney of Garfield County, Montana, for his courageous leadership in the confrontation earlier in this decade with the militia group called the Freemen.

The Profile in Courage award takes its name from President Kennedy's Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "Profiles in Courage," which my brother wrote in the 1950's, while he was still a Senator. The book told the stories of elected officials in American history who showed extraordinary political courage by doing what they thought was right, in spite of powerful resistance and opposition.

Nick Murnion clearly demonstrated that quality of political courage, and he did so at great physical risk to himself as well. His small rural community in Montana came under siege, beginning in 1993, from the Freemen, a belligerent anti-government militia that took root in the area. The members of the Freemen refused to abide by local laws or pay taxes. They harassed and threatened public officials, and threatened the life of Nick Murnion and anyone else who challenged them.

But Nick Murnion stood his ground, and armed with the rule of law and the strong support of other citizens in the community, he prevailed. Finally, in 1996, the FBI came to provide assistance, and after a dramatic 81-day siege, the militia members surrendered peacefully.

Today, as the nation struggles to deal with extremist groups, hate crimes, church bombings, schoolyard shootings, and other distressing acts of violence in our society, Nick Murnion's inspiring story reminds us of leadership at its best in our democracy.

In accepting the Profile in Courage Award, Nick Murnion delivered a truly eloquent address at the Kennedy Library in Boston, and I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF GARFIELD COUNTY ATTORNEY NICKOLAS S. MURNION, 1998 PROFILE IN COURAGE AWARD CEREMONY, MAY 29, 1998

Members of the President's family, Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, family and friends.

I was both shocked and delighted four weeks ago when Caroline Kennedy called me in a little town in Montana to give me the great news that I had been selected as this year's John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage recipient. I had a vague awareness of the award, but my first reaction was disbelief. I couldn't figure out how I could be selected for such a prestigious honor, when I had no idea I was even being considered. I will also admit that at the time, I was almost more in awe in talking with Caroline Kennedy than in getting the great news about the award.

My first recollection of any political race was in 1960, when at the age of 7 I asked to see pictures in the newspaper of who was running for President of the United States. My first impression was that there was no question I would have voted for John F. Kennedy. Later I remember a schoolteacher telling us to remember President Kennedy as having made some of the most eloquent speeches in our time. Looking back at those speeches now, I believe she was right. The Kennedy presidency was one that I remember very fondly for the ideals expressed and the vision of a future where everyone could

share in the American Dream. Politics was a noble profession to which a young person could aspire.

One of my biggest honors in being chosen to receive this award is to represent the Big Sky State of Montana. Apparently, John F. Kennedy also was fond of our state. When he addressed the Montana Democratic Convention in 1960, he quoted Thoreau: "Eastward I only go by force. Westward I go free." Then he added, "That is why I have come to Montana."

President's Kennedy's last stop was in Great Falls on September 26, 1963, where he closed his final speech by saying: "This sun in this sky which shines over Montana can be, I believe, the kind of inspiration to us all to recognize what a great single country we have—50 separate states, but one people living here in the United States, building this country and maintaining the watch around the globe. This is the opportunity before us as well as the responsibility."

As I appear before you today in the great state of Massachusetts and in this historical city of Boston, I am proud to be part of these 50 great states. My experience the last five years in dealing with the Montana Freemen has instilled in me a great appreciation for our democratic form of government. Until you have to fight for your government you tend to take it for granted. In 1994 in a small county in Montana with only 1,500 residents and one sheriff and one deputy, our people had to make a decision to take a stand against 30 armed insurrectionists, even though it put their own lives and property at risk. Even with the knowledge of the risks, 80 people signed up to assist law enforcement in whatever was needed to be done to deal with a situation which was rapidly escalating into an armed confrontation. In accepting this award I wish to acknowledge the courage of those 80 people and of the rest of the community which overwhelmingly condemned this movement.

In "Profiles in Courage" I was struck by the stands taken by different people in history which left them alone to fight the battle. Everyone seemed to desert them at one time or another. I never felt completely alone in this struggle. I had the people of Garfield County for support. I had Attorney General Joe Mazurek assisting on behalf of the State of Montana. When times got real bad, I knew I could always call on Senator Max Baucus for help.

The story of Edmund G. Ross who cast the deciding vote in stopping the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson particularly touched me. Ross voted against the impeachment to save the Union against those who wanted to continue the struggles brought on by the Civil War. Years later the Kansas newspapers finally praised the actions of Ross. "By the firmness and courage of Senator Ross, it was said, the country was saved from calamity greater than war, while it consigned him into a political martyrdom, the most cruel in our history. Ross was the victim of a wild flame of intolerance which swept everything before it. He did his duty knowing it meant his political death. It was a brave thing for Ross to do, but Ross did it. He acted for his conscience and with a lofty patriotism, regardless of what he knew must be the ruinous consequences to himself. He was right."

There is a growing wave of intolerance in this country by those groups, which call themselves patriots, militias, constitutionalists, common law courts, posse commitatus, and freemen. Their numbers are estimated at between 5 and 20 million. They appear to be the disenfranchised Americans who believe the government has gotten so corrupt that the only solution is revolution. They were not taken very seriously until the Oklahoma

City bombing. They have not gone away, although their movement has gone more underground. They will be back with the same hate-filled message filled with scapegoats and conspiracy theories for all their problems.

As a prosecutor, I am not sure I did anything in this situation that any other prosecutor in America would not have done. Everyday, all across this country, men and women in law enforcement put their lives on the line to enforce the law, so that the rest of us can live in peace. They are the true unsung heroes.

For many months before the FBI finally came to Garfield County, we tried to devise ways to serve our arrest warrants on fugitives residing in an armed camp. In those meetings, I learned the immense pressure felt by our leaders when they have to send men into harms way. The decision to make any attempt to serve our arrest warrants could result in the death of law enforcement personnel and of those people you previously considered to be your friend and neighbors. Most importantly, you learn that contrary to the television and the movie portrayals, sending armed men into an armed camp almost always results in something going wrong.

I also learned that those in law enforcement who are trained to take these actions are much like you and me. They are married with families, and their biggest desire is to go back to their families. I salute all of the fine men and women in the F.B.I. who came to our aid in Garfield County. I also want us to remember F.B.I. agent Kevin Cramer, who lost his life in an automobile accident on his way to the standoff area. He left behind a wife and two small children and we should not forget that we did have a fatality caused by the standoff.

I want to share this honor with the people of the great state of Montana who have over the past few years had to deal with different types of hate groups in different communities. In almost every case, the communities have come together to condemn the hate-motivated activities. In Billings, we had the wonderful example of a community showing support by placing menorahs in the windows of hundreds of homes after a Jewish family had a brick thrown through their window.

In other parts of Montana, we have had other Freemen-type activity which law enforcement has vigorously prosecuted. Lately, we had a fire set on one of our Hutterite colonies, which has led to condemnation by our Congressman and an intensive criminal investigation.

In Billings, Montana a campaign to deal with hate groups used the message "Not in our Town." In Garfield County, the message our people sent was clear. "Not in our County." In the State of Montana, I am proud to say we have sent a message "Not in our State." I stand before you today in the great state of Massachusetts and say "Not in this Country."

Those groups who look with envious eyes at the vast open spaces of Montana with the idea of making it some type of refuge for white supremacists need to understand: We know about you and your hate-filled ideas. We will expose the truth about you and the truth will defeat you. To the rest of America, let Montana be an example of how hate can be conquered.

Finally I share this award with my wife and children who have had to endure the threats for the past 5 years. They have quietly stood by me and I thank them for that. I am deeply honored to accept this award and hope that I can live up to the ideals behind it each day of the rest of my life.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, June 3, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,496,176,063,717.35 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-six billion, one hundred seventy-six million, sixty-three thousand, seven hundred seventeen dollars and thirty-five cents).

One year ago, June 3, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,357,051,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred fifty-seven billion, fifty-one million).

Five years ago, June 3, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,294,168,000,000 (Four trillion, two hundred ninety-four billion, one hundred sixty-eight million).

Ten years ago, June 3, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,573,962,000,000 (Two trillion, five hundred seventy-three billion, nine hundred sixty-two million).

Fifteen years ago, June 3, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,313,457,000,000 (One trillion, three hundred thirty-four billion, four hundred fifty-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,182,719,063,717.35 (Four trillion, one hundred eighty-two billion, seven hundred nineteen million, sixty-three thousand, seven hundred seventeen dollars and thirty-five cents) during the past 15 years.

U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 29TH

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reported for the week ending May 29, that the U.S. imported 8,549,000 barrels of oil each day, an increase of 175,000 barrels a day over the 8,374,000 imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 57.2 percent of their needs last week. There are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970s, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Politicians had better give consideration to the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the U.S.—now 8,549,000 barrels a day.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.